Recruitment of Staff in NIH

238. PROF. SAURIN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta had framed any rules for the recruitment of Administrative, teaching and non-teaching staff at the time of its establishment;

(b) if not, whether the Institute was authorised to do so;

(c) whether Government are aware of allegations of recruitment of teachers in violation of prescribed qualifications by UGC; and

(d) if so, what action Government have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b) The National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta, was established in the year 1975. As per the powers vested in the Governing Body of the National Institute of Homoeopathy, as given in the Memorandum of Association and Rules and Regulations and bye-laws of the National Institute of Homoeopathy, the recruitment rules for administrative, teaching and non-teaching staff were framed time to time as per the requirements.

(c) The Service conditions of the academic staff of National Institute of Homoeopathy are governed by the Memorandum of Association and Rules and Regulations and Bye-Laws of the National Institute of Homoeopathy and not by the University Grants Commission.

(d) Does not arise, in view of above.

One Family one Child Criteria

239. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to adopt one family, one child criteria;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The propagation of one child, one family norm is not considered a feasible proposition at this stage, because the Total Fertility Rate and Infant Mortality Rate are still very high at 4.0 (1988) and 80 per thousand live births (SRS 1990 Provisional), respectively.

Guineaworm Disease in Madhya Pradesh

240. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that thousands of people are suffering from guineaworm disease caused by supply of impure drinking water in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether Government have asked for a report from the Government of Madhya Pradesh in this regard;

(c) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(d) what action Government propose to take to eradicate guineaworm disease from the State of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) The Government is aware of the guineaworm disease situation in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Under the National Guineaworm Eradication Programme the State of Madhya Pradesh is expected to submit periodical reports on guineaworm cases, GWEP implementation and future plan of action;

(c) The Annual report of state of Madhya Pradesh for the year 1991, mentioned only 120 guineaworm cases in 26 active case villages. The district-wise distribution of cases (1991) is: Dhar (76 cases), Rajgarh (24 cases), Dewas (12 cases), Ujjain (6 cases) and Shajapur (2 cases). As on 1-1-92, only 292 villages of 9 districts in the state of Madhya Pradesh are remaining in the list of endemic areas.

(d) Government of India is operating National Guineaworm Eradication Programme from 1983-84 in all the guineaworm endemic states including Madhya Pradesh, on well defined strate-